



Cite this: *New J. Chem.*, 2026, **50**, 585
 This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported Licence.

DOI: 10.1039/d5nj90167g

rsc.li/njc

Correction: Biogenic synthesis of copper oxide nanoparticles: comprehensive *in vitro* profiling for cervical cancer treatment and antibacterial strategies

Gouranga Dutta,^a Dipanjan Ghosh,^b Krithiga Venkatesan,^a Gopal Chakrabarti,^b Abimanyu Sugumaran*^c and Damodharan Narayanasamy*^a

Correction for 'Biogenic synthesis of copper oxide nanoparticles: comprehensive *in vitro* profiling for cervical cancer treatment and antibacterial strategies' by Gouranga Dutta *et al.*, *New J. Chem.*, 2024, **48**, 10697–10716, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D4NJ01194E>.

The authors regret errors in Fig. 5 and in Fig. 7.

In Fig. 5 the incorrect images were used for 50 µg/mL 24-hour/PC and 50 µg/mL 48-hour/BF. The corrected figure is shown here.

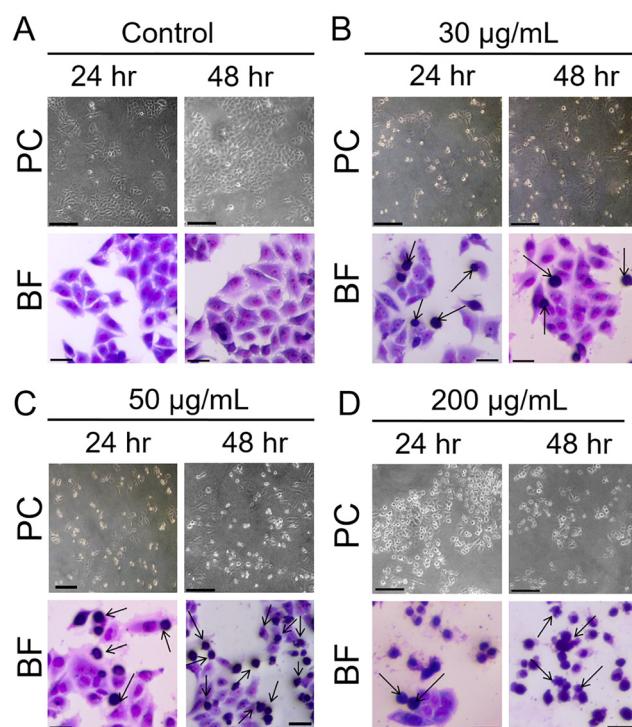


Fig. 5 Morphological changes of HeLa cells after treatment with the green-synthesized CuO NPs. Photographs were taken with an inverted microscope (10 \times) and bright-field microscope (10 \times) at distinct time points (24 and 48 h). The upper panel represents the phase-contrast images, and the lower panel represents the bright-field (BF) images. The cells were stained with giemsa to visualize them under a bright-field microscope. All the images were taken at 10 \times the microscope's objective (scale bar: 100 µm). PC: phase-contrast and BF: bright-field. (A) Control, (B) 30 µg mL⁻¹, (C) 50 µg mL⁻¹, and (D) 200 µg mL⁻¹.

^a Department of Pharmaceutics, SRM College of Pharmacy, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, Tamilnadu 603203, India.

E-mail: damodhan@srmist.edu.in

^b Department of Biotechnology and Dr B. C. Guha Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata 700019, India

^c Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Assam University, Silchar, Assam 788011, India. E-mail: abipharmastar@gmail.com, abimanyu.s@aus.ac.in

In Fig. 7(A) the incorrect image was used for the bottom panel for the control. The corrected figure is shown here.

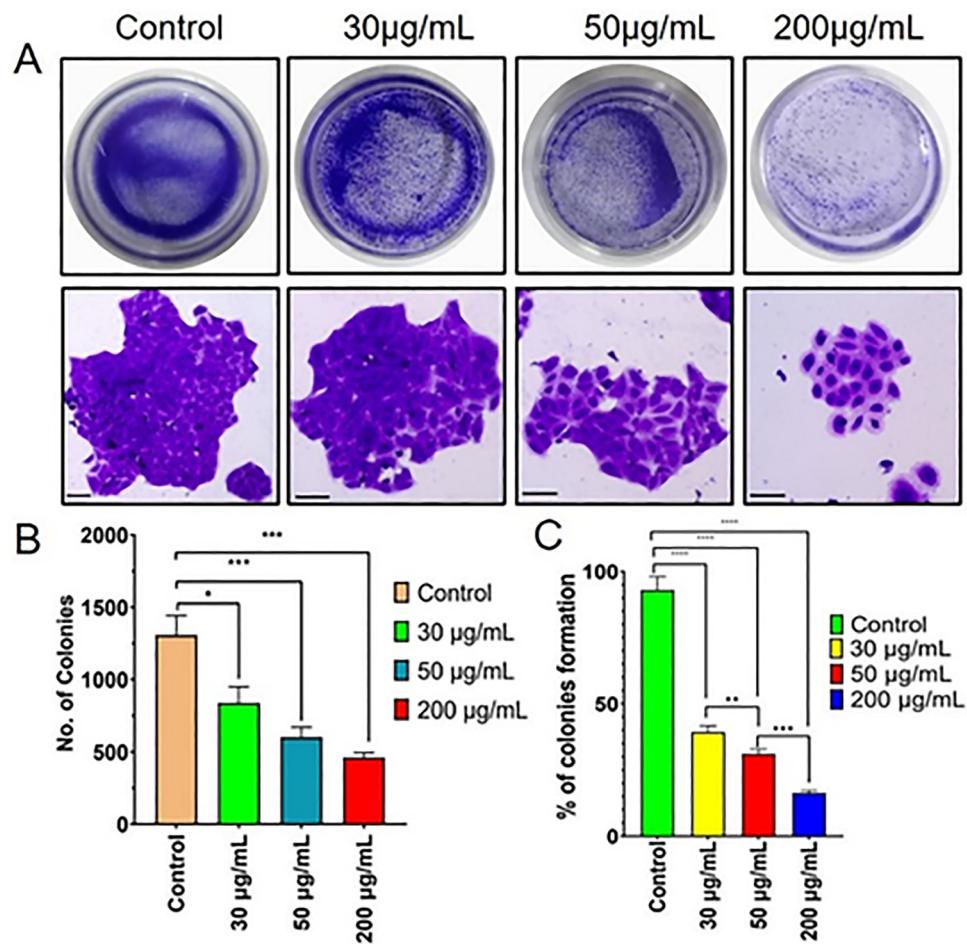


Fig. 7 Colony formation assay or clonogenic assay. (A) Photographs of the colony formations of different groups (control, 30, 50, and 200 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), above panel and below panel signify the microscopic images of the colonies formed at distinct groups. The images were taken at 10 \times objective of the microscope (scale bar: 100 μm), (B) and (C) quantitative analysis of the colony formation. (B) No of colonies calculated for different groups, (C) percentage of colony formation for different groups calculated from the OD values of the samples. Data are represented as the mean \pm SD [*represents $p < 0.05$, **represents $p < 0.01$, and ***represents $p < 0.001$].

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

